VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

1. Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the poor farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of poor farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rent or debts

# Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

VOTE COMMUNIST FOR:

4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

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## In the Day's News

**DEAD FROM HUNGER**

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The body of a man, shabbily dressed, was found early today in front of 1 Jackson St. Although doctors say the man died from heart failure, it was obvious from his emaciated condition that the man died from hunger.

**SOVIET TO HIRE U. S. AUTO MECHANICS**

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Oct. 19.—Plans to hire American mechanics and technicians dismissed from the Ford plants in the United States were announced by officials of the "Vato," all union automotive trust.

**DENY CIVIL RIGHTS**

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Oct. 19.—All civil rights of the miners are abolished here since the invasion of 450 National Guardsmen into the strike area.

"Being soldiers," said Col. Robert W. Davis, commander of the troops, "we operate under the army and Navy code and not civil statutes. No writ of habeas corpus, capias or any other civil action applies when we find it necessary to put civilians in jail."

**PRIESTS JAILED IN MEXICO**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19. — Ten priests of the catholic church were arrested in the state of Jalisco after it was discovered that they were planning a religious coup. A large quantity of bombs, rifles and ammunition was found in the possession of the godly gentlemen.

**FASCIST CHIEFS SAYS DEBTS WILL BE PAID**

BERLIN (By Mail).—Interviewed by Knickerbocker, Hoover's press man in Europe, Gregor Strasser, considered to be the strong man of the National Socialist (fascist) Party, declared emphatically:

"We recognise Germany's foreign debts and Germany's duty to repay them."

## COPS ATTACK N. Y. STUDENTS

### 3,000 Protest Dismissal of Oakley Johnson

NEW YORK.—Over 1,000 students demonstrated at the corner of 138th St. and Amsterdam Ave against the dismissal of Oakley Johnson, instructor at City College.

The students proceeded in a mass march to the college campus at 140th Street the police prevented the students from holding a meeting. The riot squad soon arrived, clubbed a number of students and broke up the meeting. When the students sent in a committee to see the head of faculty of the City College they were told he was not in.

## PORTLAND VETS PREPARE MARCH

### Form Committees and Plan Conference

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—Plans are being speeded here to send a large delegation of veterans on the National Bonus March which will reach Washington, Dec. 5. The local veterans rank and file in a recent meeting issued a call for a city-wide conference to be held Oct. 27 to work out final plans for the march.

**Try to Frame Leader**

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 19.—In an attempt to halt the growing mass movement of veterans for the bonus, police here at the behest of the city officials arrested Brown Squire, outstanding Negro leader of the rank and file war vets, and held him on a trumped up charge of grand larceny. Squire has been released on bail furnished by the International Labor Defense, and is active mobilizing the vets, Negro and white for the march to the capital in December.

**Forum in St. Paul**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 19.—At an open forum held at the city hall leaders of the Nationals Veterans Rank and File Committee delt a crushing blow to the leaders of the B.E.F.

A. N. Anderson and Mable A. Peuschel represented the Rank and File Committee. The BEF was represented by the Junior Vice-Commander and Senior Vice-Commander. The BEF leaders said they were against mass action and urged the vets to vote against Hoover, but did not tell them who to vote for though they know that the Communist Party is the only Party supporting the bonus.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 19.—A mass meeting of world war veterans cheered and applauded Richard Lovelace, organizer of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League and Communist candidate for congress when he spoke here on the program of the Communist Party.

The veterans, many of them disabled, responded with lively interest, when Lovelace called on them to join the National Bonus March to Washington, Dec. 5.

**NEARING TO SPEAK**

Scott Nearing, author and lecturer, will speak on "Fascism in Western Europe," Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, under the auspices of the New York Nature Friends. Admission will be 15 cents.

### Special Edition of Daily Nov. 7 to Greet Birthday of U.S.S.R.

**The special Fifteenth Soviet Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, to appear on Nov. 7, will contain articles, sketches and stories on all phases of Soviet life. It will be a rallying call to all American workers in support and defense of the U. S. S. R.**

**Order a special bundle now! Send your greeting to the Soviet Union through the Daily Worker until Nov. 1.**

# LONDON JOBLESS RALLY; NEW DEMONSTRATION TO FIGHT CUTS IN RELIEF

### Thousands in Seven Hour Battle With Police; Try to Rush Parliament Buildings

**NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH OCT. 27, LIKE THAT IN U. S. THIS DECEMBER; BUILD UNITED FRONT**

### Laborite, Brothers of Norman Thomas, First Proposed "Means Test" Relief Cutting Plan

**LONDON, England, Oct. 19.—Thousands rallied again today in Kenningson Lane, demonstrating near Lambeth Police court against the attempt to convict 30 of their number arrested yesterday in a tremendous protest against the wholesale cutting off of relief from the unemployed.**

English jobless and employed workers are in the same gigantic struggle against cutting off of relief that the American workers are fighting. Local demenstrations and united front organization in England led to a national hunger march on the capital city, starting Sept. 23, just as the same kind of struggles and organization lead to the national hunger march on Washington in December. English workers have to fight the treachery of the Labor Party officials, just as American workers have to resist the attacks and misleadership of the Labor Party's brother party here, the Socialist Party.

Yesterday for the first time since the national hunger marchers rushed the Parliament Buildings in May, 1930, London's jobless stormed into the sacred one mile restricted area around Parliament.

The demonstration was called by The National Unemployed Committee,as a mobilization to prepare for the National Hunger March which gets here Oct. 27.

**Fought 7 Hours.**

They fought the police for seven hours, from afternoon until nearly midfight. They formed again and again, displaying what capitalist editors call "military strategy and organization." They showered police with bricks, stones and bottles. The police defending the bridges over the river to the Parliament buildings, charged both afoot and on horses, and swung clubs freely. Many workers were struck down, but the loss was not all on one side. A score of police were sent to the hospital.

While the demonstration was going on, the MacDonald ministers were explaining in parliament why they were canceling the trade agreement with the Soviet Union. They pointed out that the Ottawa agreement means that the purchase of large quantities of food from the Soviet Union will have to be cut down, no matter what extra starvation in England that means.

**Try to Sieze Leadership.**

In the London County Council, before which the bulk of the demonstration took place, and where it started before the attempt to cross the bridges to parliament, "Socialist" Labor Party members were soothing their capitalist colleagues by declaring that hereafter they would try to lead the hunger demonstrations instead of letting the Communists do it.

The London demonstration is but the latest exposure of the treachery of the Labor Party brothers of the American Socialist Party leaders. In Birkenhead two weeks ago, P. Allery, Laborite, a member of the city government council declared: "My Party has no sympathy with the recent disturbances in Birkenhead." These "disturbances" were made by thousands of jobless demonstrating for more relief, and the jobless won. But Socialists have no sympathy with that.

It was disclosed at Birkenhead, the relief cut to 12 shillings ($1.68) a week had been ordered by the council when it was controlled by the Labor Party.

Similarly, the Means Test, a scheme of throwing 1,100,000 unemployed off the relief lists altogether and cutting down the dole of others, was first proposed by the MacDonald government while it was still a Labor Party government.

**Murderous Means Test.**

It is against the Means Trust that the main demands of the unemployed demonstrators in England are levied. Typical figures are those from Monmouthshire, where the county council boasts that it has "saved," by cutting down relief through the Means Test, 1,230 pounds, ($4,182) a week, and has cut 740 families off the relief altogether. And the county council says that it dares not publish full figures, because the National Government will then say they have applied the test too gently, and will take over the reductions business in that county and cut much deeper.

**Forced Labor.**

All over the country there is evidence of forced labor under the provisions of the test. Labor of all sorts as a substitute for relief, with pay in food only or a few pennies at most, is being used to cut the wages of workers still employed, and throw them out of work.

**National Hunger March.**

The scores of demonstrations, some of them successful, led up to a great national hunger march on London, the first contingents of which started from Glascow, Sept. 25. A big united front committee representing the Communist Party and many labor unions, with Tom Mann as its chairman, is in charge of the march. Local committees were organized all over the industrial districts. The District Committee of the London Trades Union endorsed the march, and called for mass demonstrations in London to welcome the marchers, and fight the Means Test.

## Pioneers Denounce Cut in Children's Milk Relief

### Declare Pioneer Week Will Mark Beginning of Intensified Struggle

### Children's Election Rally October 30th Will Be Climax of Week's Events

**NEW YORK.—Tammany, with the aid of the other boss parties, at the behest of their masters the bankers, has just forced through a reduction in the small amount of milk given in schools to the children of the unemployed. The district committee of the Young Pioneers, in its announcement of Pioneer Week to begin next Sunday vigorously denounced the cut** and called for an intensified fight for milk.

"The amount of milk and bread given was not sufficient and did not encompass all of the children needing it," the statement points out. The amount reputedly spent was $30,000 a month.

"While it is admitted that at least 500,000 children are in need in New York City, the total relief administered is $235,000, which is blackjacked from the teachers and workers of the educational system."

"The challenge of the Wall-Street-Tammany government cannot go unanswered. The workers of New York must rally in mass demonstrations and force a shut-down on the question of relief for children."

The coming week will be observed by the Young Pioneers of America as part of the International Children's Week throughout the world. In New York what action can be taken immediately for mobilizing the workers for the fight for return of and increase of milk relief will be the major point of the week.

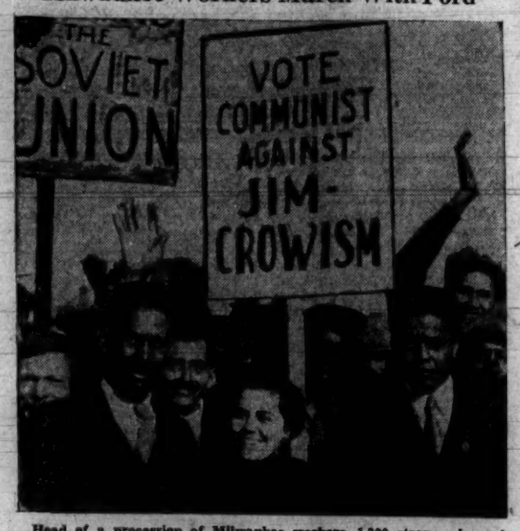
In addition, numerous affairs of the Pioneers will be held and the week climaxed by a children's election rally at Central Opera House on October 30th at which Communist candidates will speak.

## Diana Shoe Workers Strike Against Wage Reduction Attempt

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—All the workers of the Diana Shoe Co., numbering over 100 went out on strike yesterday, as a result of the attempts of the bosses of the Diana Shoe Co., a member of the Shoe Manufacturers Board of Trade to cut down the already low prices of the workers and to refuse to deal with a committee representing the workers. This company is located at 70 Wyckoff Ave.

There is no doubt that the Board of Trade is behind this company, but a determined struggle of the workers led by the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union and supported by the masses of shoe workers in the city of New York will force the Diana bosses to come to terms with the strikers.

## Milwaukee Workers March With Ford




Head of a procession of Milwaukee workers, 1,300 strong who welcomed the Communist Candidate for vice-president Ford later spoke to 2,000 in Deutsches Haus, with hundreds who couldn't get in listening to amplifiers. Ford is at the right in this picture; center is Grace Brown; at the left Cato Williams.

## HUGE CONFERENCE ON OCT. 30 PLANS FIGHT FOR WINTER RELIEF

### Worker Groups to Send Delegates; Demands and Tactics Will Be Discussed and Adopted

### Sharp Struggle Against "Job Sharing" Wage Cuts, Discrimination Against Negroes

**NEW YORK.—"Immediate and adequate cash relief for all unemployed; shelter for the homeless and no evictions; no wage cuts, no stagger plan, no layoffs," form the platforms on which a Provisional Committee calls a Mass Conference for Winter Relief here. The conference is to meet on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 10:30 sharp, at New Star Casino, at Park Ave. and East 107th Street.**

The Provisional Committee represents 60 A. F. of L. locals in the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, 50 societies in the Federation of Fraternal Orders for Social Insurance and 40 branches of the Unemployed Council of Greater New York, unions, block committees, etc.

**Meet! Elect Delegates!**

The Provisional Committee for Winter Relief calls on all workers in the shops, in the unions, clubs, and fraternal orders, in the breadlines and relief agencies, upon the workers in every neighborhood, to meet at once and elect their delegates to the conference. They should send credentials of the elected delegates and also contributions for conference expenses to the Provisional Committee at 10 E. 17th St. The conference will work out concrete demands and plan the whole city-wide struggle to win them.

The Committee has issued a call to action which points out that of over a million jobless in New York facing the fourth winter of the crisis, less than ten per cent get any relief. Intimidation and discrimination are practised against foreign born and Negroes, young and single workers to exclude them from any help.

**"Job Sharing" Is Wage Cut.**

The employers, says the Committee, are vigorously resisting all attempts to increase the amount of relief, and are pushing the "Job Sharing Plan" which is the same as Hoover's stagger system, and means slashing the wages of those who still have jobs, so that the capitalists will not have to give even as little as they do now for relief. The committee calls:

"Sister and brothers, we must unite to resist this attack on our very lives. We must prepare to defend our homes and our families. Only where workingmen and women have struggled unitedly for the right to a decent living have they been saved from wage cuts, lay-offs, evictions, and starvation.

"Let us join forces in common struggle for immediate and adequate winter relief for all those in need for Unemployment Insurance. Let us put aside all differences of race, color, creed, or political opinion to unite for the great task ahead of us."

## Brooklyn Workers Win Long Strike

Workers in the Rockford Upholstery Company, Brooklyn, announced today that they won a six-week strike against a lockout and have forced company officials to recognize their shop committees, to re-employ all of the workers and to recognize the right of union representatives to enter the shop and the right of all workers there to be members of the union.

The Furniture Workers Industrial Union is leading two other strikes; one against the Globe Parlor Suit Company, 884 Park Ave., Brooklyn; the other against the Gendelman Mattress Co., 163rd Street and Park Ave., New York City. Workers were asked to collect funds for the strikers and to help picket the shops.

**Unemployment and Social Insurance at the expense of the state and employers.**

## Admit 10 Per Cent Starving This Winter

NEW YORK.—Ten per cent of the entire population of this state will be starving this winter and will need relief, said a statement issued yesterday by the State Temporary Relief Administration. This outfit, whose attitude toward the crisis that is wrecking the lives of millions of workers and their families is indicated by its name, declares for only $10,0000,000 a month to feed all these families, plus the as yet not raised $15,000,000 total for the winter which the Gibson committee for New York City alone may provide, and plus whatever other private funds there may be. Last year workers half starved on $50,000,000 relief for the state, and by the committees own statement the situation is worse this winter.

It must be remembered that these collections for relief come largely from compulsory contribution of workers, checked off their pay envelopes.

William Hodson, director of the Welfare Council, stated yesterday: "The coming winter will be the most serious and difficult in our history."

**Form Committees!**

All this means that New York workers, both in the city and upstate, must work fast. There must be united front unemployment committees of action in every block, street, breadline, flop house and at every relief and job agency. Employed and unemployed workers must unite for a struggle for relief, against evictions such as was never seen before. It is the only way to live through the winter. Demand the $200,000,000 being given the bankers go for relief to the starving!

Prepare for the national hunger march on Washington for $50 immediate winter relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the government.

## Jobless Aid Bronx Strikers in Fight Against Wage-Cuts

The strike of the moulders of the Bronx Brass Foundry is succeeding under the leadership of the Metal Workers Industrial Union. The strikers, who are fighting against a $3 a week cut, which is their fourth cut, are determined to carry on the fight until the bosses withdraw the wage cut and recognise the shop committee.

Since the beginning of the strike, the bosses are advertizing for scabs, but the militant picketing and the solidarity of the unemployed made it impossible for the boss to gather more than a handfull scabs out of the hundreds of workers, who responded to the advertisements. Due to this, the boss made an offer, that he is willing to withdraw the wage cut, if the strikers allow 3 scabs to remain on the job.

This offer was turned down by the strikers and they continue the picketing to win all their demands.

# INCREASED DRIVE FOR INTERVENTION FOLLOWS BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S END TO TRADE PACT WITH SOVIET UNION

### Action Defended by J. H. Thomas and Ramsay MacDonald Former Leading Light in Treacherous Socialist International

### Will Increase Cost of Living for British Workers—MacDonald Admits Capitalist System Is Collapsing

**LONDON, Oct. 19.—Pushing the preparations for imperialist armed intervention against the Soviet Union, the British National Government yesterday gave notice of the termination of the trade treaty with the Soviet Union. The act of** denouncing the treaty was carried out by the former Socialist leader and present Dominions Minister in the imperialist government, J. H. Thomas in an address before the House of Commons. The denunciation is described in the imperialist press as the sharpest reversal of British trade policy. It is generally regarded here as a definite war move against the Soviet Union.

Thomas defended the termination of the Soviet treaty on the grounds that it was in violation of the agreements reached at the recent Imperial Economic Conference. He ignored the fact that the Soviet agreement was in existence months before the con-

RAMSAY MAC DONALD

ferenee, as well as the opposition expressed during the conference by seven British Ministerial delegates to the demands of Premier Bennett of Canada that the British Government bar imports from the Soviet Union.

Several of the British delegates admitted at the time that such action would result in increasing the cost of living for the already impoverished British workers. This is admitted even now in the imperialist press which declares that the immediate practical effect of the termination of the Soviet trade treaty "will be to deprive British consumers of large quantities of low-priced lumber, fish and grain."

In defending the action of the National Government of conservatives headed by the former shining light of the Socialist International, Ramsay MacDonald, Thomas made a slanderous attack on the Soviet Union but refused to present any proof of his slanders. He trotted out the old imperialist lie of Soviet dumping, recently used by Hoover in his Cleveland speech in an attempt to evade capitalist responsibility for the devastating world crisis of capitalism and the frightful suffering of the masses in the capitalist countries. When George Lansbury, leader of the sham Labor Opposition, mildly inquired why the government was taking such a drastic action without any investigation to determine whether Soviet trade conflicted with dominion trade, Thomas replied that no investigation was needed to convince the government that Soviet goods were being dumped in England.

**Admits System Is Breaking.**

During the debate in the House of Commons, Ramsay MacDonald was forced to admit that the mass misery throughout Great Britain and the entire capitalist world was "caused by the breakdown of the present social system." At the same time, he continued to be one of the staunchest defenders of the decaying capitalist system against the struggles of the starving masses, as shown by the action of his government in terminating the Soviet trade treaty as part of the war preparations against the Soviet Union and with the result of increased living costs to the British workers.

MacDonald announced the holding of a world economic conference in London next January. The conference, which is aimed at saving dying capitalism by piling the burdens of the crisis on the masses, will further crystalize increasing antagonisms of the imperialist powers in the desperate struggle for markets — a struggle which has already entered the armed stage in Manchuria and in South America. At the same time, the imperialists will try to utilize for the purpose of further developing the anti-Soviet front.

## The Difference Between Hoover and Roosevelt

THE COMMUNIST PARTY has been pointing out that there is no difference between Hoover and Roosevelt. The Democratic and Republican Parties are two wings of the same reactionary bird of prey—capitalism. Roosevelt's program is that of Hoover's, sung only in a more demagogic pitch. What the Communists say is true, is confirmed by the semi-official publication "Affairs," a Washington weekly review in its issue of October 7th. This magazine says:

*"What will the democrats do if and when they take command after March 4th. A study of Roosevelt's speeches suggest a difference in manner rather than in method. Political philosophers generally conclude that the chief differences to be expected would be Governor Roosevelt's urging and signing of a bill modifying the Volstead Act, whereas presumably Hoover would discourage and perhaps veto such a measure. Otherwise so far as taxes, tariffs, bonus, railroads, reconstruction, etc. are concerned, the differences between the two parties are difficult to define in terms of actual legislation or exexcutive action."*

This capitalist journal tells the truth. *On all essential questions of wage cuts, unemployment relief and insurance, imperialist war, rights of the workers, Roosevelt and Hoover are the same.*

Only the Communist Party fights for the rights and interests of the workers—Vote Communist!

## Patterson Hits Attacks on Workers in Budget

### Communist Nominee Sends Protest Letter to McKee, Board of Estimate

### Demands Economies Be Made by Cutting Fat Salaries of Officals, Taxing Rich

**The welfare of the bankers is of greater importance to Acting Mayor McKee and the Board of Estimate than that of handicapped children of the poor, William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for mayor of New York, charged yesterday in a letter to the Board of Estimate and McKee. Patterson referred to the revelation that the cuts of more than $75,000,000** in the next year's city budget, put through by the Board at the demand of Wall Street bankers, includes a slash of $250,000 in the appropriations for handicapped children.

Other cuts which strike directly at the workers are $1,000,000 from the appropriations for temporary employes of the Hospital Department; $43,432 for laborers working on Riverside Drive; $32,299 for the free city employment agency; $456,007 for the Teachers Training School; $168,710 for the summer sessions at city colleges; $47,500 for afternoon sessions at the city colleges; and $17,000 for ambulance maintenance.

Not satisfied with these cuts, Acting Mayor McKee is proposing further economies of $12,408,850 at the expense of the workers. These include elimination of pay for teachers' absence, elimination of the Industrial Hygiene Bureau of the Health Department, elimination of school inspections by the Health Department and other social welfare services.

"It is safe to say that handicapped children who must seek care from the city are not the children of the rich, but of the workers," Patterson stated in his letter. "The rich do not use the city ambulances, nor the free employment agency. "The rich will not suffer because of cuts in these appropriations. All these items affect the lives and welfare of the men, women and children of the working class. It is clean that you are perfectly willing to increase the already acute suffering of workers in order to assure the bankers that their interests will be amply protected."

Patterson reiterated his demand that the city economize by cutting salaries of all city officials to no more than $3,500 per year. "The hundreds of thousands of dollars that the city would save by such reductions in salaries," he said "should be used to relieve the sufferings of the unemployed, and to provide free clothing and hot lunches for school children."

Patterson further demands that taxation on the rich be increased so as to provide additional funds for relieving the unemployed.

**The Daily Worker needs YOU in its mass Circulation Drive—**

## RED OCTOBER IN MASS PAGEANT

### Election Rally Tickets Now Ready

NEW YORK.—The history of the Russian Revolution and the achievements of the workers in the Soviet Union in face of opposition by the capitalist class throughout the world will be dramatically portrayed in a mass pageant which the League of Workers Theatre is preparing for presentation at the final election rally which the Communist Party will hold in Madison Square Garden, 50th St., and Eighth Ave., on Sunday, Nov. 6, 7 p. m. This rally will be a climax to the Communist Election Campaign, and will also celebrate the 15th Anniversary of the U. S. S. R.

The mass pageant will include scenese on conditions in Russia before the revolution, and of battles in the streets when the workers under the leadership of the Bolsheviks crushed the Russian bourgeoise. The pageant will also portray the attempts by the capitalist nations to destroy the revolution through blockade and arming of the Whites. Two of the scenes in the pageant will contrast the success of the Five Year Plan with employment for all workers with the closed factories, breadlines, and hunger in capitalistic countries.

To help meet the expenses of the rally, 1,500 seats have been reserved at $1.00 each. General admission is 40 cents. Tickets can be secured on the fifth floor, 50 East 13th St.

**SOVIET SONG RECITAL**

Stefan Kozakevich, baritone, at his recital in the New School Auditorium, 68 West 12th St, on Sunday evening, Oct. 23, will sing worker's songs composed since the Soviet revolution. He will also render Tartar folk songs recently collected by a commission appointed by the Russian government.

**VOTE COMMUNIST**

**Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of workers.**

# City Opposition Groups in A F of L Unions Meet Tonight

## JUDGE FARREL CONVICTS 21 ON PERJURED EVIDENCE FOR SAM BROWN DEMONSTRATION

### Only Determined Fight by Workers Will Free These Victims of Capitalist Court's Vicious Frame-Up

### To Be Sentenced This Week; Defendants Call for Mass Protest Against Dirty Trial and Cruel Imprisonment

**Judge Farrell in Essex Market Court yesterday accepted the obviously perjured testimony of the police officers and proceeded coldly to convict 21 young workers on false "disorderly conduct" charges placed against them for demanding the freedom of Sam Brown, unemployed Negro worker, railroaded to jail for six months by Judge Aurelio for demanding unemployment relief.** Yesterday's action followed Wednesday's farcical trial and conviction of the first defendant, Gherner.

Judge Farrell ignored the testimony of dozens of workers in rendering his decision. While his courtroom was surrounded by dozens of policemen and detectives and looked like a military headquarters, the judge postponed sentencing twelve of the defendants until Friday and ten, until Saturday. More than 350 workers were protesting the arrest of the defendants three blocks from the court while the trial was in progress.

**"Investigation."**

Until receiving their sentences, which were postponed to allow time to determine what kind of fight the workers will make against the guilty verdict, the 21 young men and women were ordered by Judge Farrell to be held "for investigation." This means that all of the 32 young men and women will be put through the "investigating" machinery of the police department, finger-printed and otherwise treated as criminals.

The outcome of the case, as far as the Court was concerned, was already decided and cried before the trial began. The whole proceedings was a typical, brazen example of the class justice handed to the toilers in the United States. Judge Farrell, his face almost as red as the stripes of the American flag hanging behind his "justice-counter," was leaning back with shut eyes or idly twiddling the ends of his little brown mustache, while Attorney Joseph Tauber for the I. L. D., called witness after witness to prove that the police attacked the Sam Brown demonstration, that the defendants were not "disorderly," and that the police witnesses had committed perjury.

**Used Steel Pigeons.**

Evidence showed conclusively that steel pigeons had been placed in the ranks of the workers when they went before Judge Aurelio's residence to demand Sam Brown's freedom.

**Police Lie.**

Complaining officer Jerry Lyons, 9th Precinct, testified that he had arrested the defendants who, in their turn, refuted him and declared that in every instance they had been arrested by plain-clothes men. Lyons also got mixed up in his testimony, when cross-examined by Attorney Tauber.

Both Lyons and Policeman P. Forgione, 9th Precinct, unblushingly told the court that they saw nobody being hit over heads with police clubs during the demonstration. Many of the defendants, however, were wearing bandages.

Lyons said he arrested Eleanor Curtis Henderson, wife of Donald Henderson, economics instructor at Columbia University. Mrs. Henderson told the court that a detective arrested her; not Lyons. She was knocked down, she said. When she tried to refer to the Sam Brown frame-up, the prosecuting attorney objected in a voice loud enough to prevent the workers in the courtroom from hearing her. Judge Farrell sustained his objections regularly; then suggested in a bored voice that the trial should proceed with greater speed.

A burley officer with stripes on his arms openly motioned and made signs to the police officers while they were giving testimony. Workers in the court room who objected to this were told to "shut up and sit down."

Mass protest meetings against the conviction of these working class prisoners have been called by the I. L. D. One will be on Friday night 8:30 p. m., at 139th Street and Lenox Avenue, under the joint auspices of the I. L. D. and the Y. C. L. On the same night another meeting will be held at Avenue B and Sixth St., at 3 p. m., called by the Ronald Edwards Youth Branch of the I. L. D.

## What's On—

All comrades who have borrowed cuts or mats from Daily Worker over 5 days ago must return them immediately—or all requests in future will be refused.

* * *

**THURSDAY**

Bridge Plaza Workers' Club—Important Membership Meeting—8:30 p.m., at 285 Rodney St.

* * *

Beaconhurst Workers' Chorus—First rehearsal—8:30 p.m., at Mapleton Workers' Club, 2006 70th St.

* * *

Harlem Progressive Youth Club—Meeting Basketball team at 8:30 p.m. at 1330 Madison Ave.

* * *

Tremont Workers' Club—Membership Meeting at 8:30 p.m. at 2007½ Clinton Ave. Sympathizers invited.

* * *

**Branch No. 500—I. W. O.**

Regular meeting of the Branch to be held Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8:30 p.m. in Room 304, 50 E. 13th St. Regular meeting and timely discussion.

* * *

All bookings for W. I. R. chorus must be sent in two weeks in advance; at 122 Second Ave.

* * *

Rehearsal for Russian Revolution celebration pageant, 8 p.m. at Workers' eCnter, 35 E. 12th St. All workers are invited to take part.

* * *

A new class in Esperanto being formed by Yorkville Sportclub and Y.C.L. branch, Thursday and Monday night, 8:30 p.m., at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St.

* * *

Scott Nearing will lecture on "Fascism in Western Europe" at 8:30 p.m. at Irving Plaza Hall, under the auspices of the Nature Friends. Admission 15 cents.

* * *

Red Front Band—Rehearsal—6 p.m. at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St.

* * *

Joe Hill Br., I. L. D.—Open Educational Meeting—8 p.m. at 103 Lexington Ave. Speaker: Max Birnbaum. All workers invited.

* * *

Downtown Br. F. S. U.—Open-Air Meeting—3rd St. and Ave. C. Speaker: S. Rice

* * *

Romain Rolland Br. F. S. U.—Membership Meeting—at 2700 Bronx Park E. Auditorium. Discussion on the Soviet Union.

* * *

Yorkville Br. F. S. U.—Membership Meeting—at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 6. Discussion on the Soviet Union.

* * *

Eastern Parkway Br. F. S. U.—Lecture on "How the Soviet Government Works." Speaker: Alfred G. Morris; at 361 Schenectady Ave.

* * *

West Bronx Br. F. S. U.—Lecture on "How Has Soviet Russia Abolished Unemployment?" Speaker: S. LeRoy; at Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., at 8 p.m.

* * *

**FRIDAY**

W. I. R. Chorus Rehearsal, 8 p.m. at 122 Second Ave. All invited.

* * *

Tremont Workers' Club—Lecture: "Education in the Soviet Union." Speaker: Eli Jacobson, 8:30 p.m. at 2075 Clinton Ave.

* * *

Bath Beach Workers' Club—Lecture: T. U. U. L. versus A. F. of L.; Speaker Fred O. Biedenkamp; 8:30 p.m. at Bath Beach Workers' Club.

* * *

Red Sparks A. C.—General Meeting—8:30 p.m. at new clubrooms, 338 Sheffield Ave. (near Sutter Ave.).

I. W. O. Youth Br. 400—Discussion: "What's Happened On Broadway?" led by Al Saxe of the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, at 108 E. 14th St., Room 304. Admission 10 cents.

## Mr. Norman Thomas Admires General Glassford Profoundly

The fact that Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, supports the bloody action which was taken by the Washington police against the Bonus Army last July was revealed in a speech made by Mr. Thomas at Hempstead, L. I., last Sept.

In reporting this speech, the N. Y. Herald-Tribune on Sept. 14, 1932, says that "Mr. Thomas said he had been talking to General Glassford, Superintendant of police in Washington, **whom he admired profoundly. . . .**" (our emphasis).

This man whom Mr. Thomas admires so profoundly, speaking in the interests of the Wall St. capitalists, has now issued a challenge to the veterans, workers and poor farmers threatening to use violence against them if they come to the capital to demand the bonus, unemployment and farm relief.

Glassford as requested "undisputed authority to evacuate any army of indigents after constitutional rights of petition have been exhausted."

## LIFE TERMS FOR SIX KY. MINERS

### Now Trying to Rush Byrge to Prison

HARLAN, Ky., Oct. 19. — Silas Byrge is held in jail here on framed murder charges, connecting him with the Battle of Evarts in May, 1931, when miners of the Black Mountain Coal Co. defended themselves against an attack by deputized gun thugs of the company.

Byrge was arrested last week in Middlesboro where he has been living openly, carrying on activity for the Communist election campaign, and particularly to put the miners' candidate, running on the Communist ticket, Ed Garland, into office as sheriff of Bell county.

Harlan deputies raided Byrge's home, seized Communist election literature, and then carried him off to Harlan, in another county. Only then did they charge him with murder.

Some indication of the seriousness of this charge, in a court dominated by Judge "Baby" Jones, whose family owns coal mine stock, is seen in the following report by Labor Research on other Evarts shooting cases.

"On various charges in connection with the Evarts battle of May, 1931, and the killing of Gunmen J. Pace, W. B. Jones, Uncle Bill Hightower, Chester Poore, Elzie Phillips and Jim Reynolds have been sent up for life imprisonment; six men are in for shorter terms. Pleas Thomas, Chas. Shadrick and Doyle Assad are in for 4 years; Otto Mills, Gaines Eubank and William Burnett for 3 years.

Charges against three have been dismissed. Indictments against Turnblazer have been filed away for possible future action. Other workers still await trial.

## FIGHT BRENNAN CLIQUE AT MEET

### U.M.W. Machine Tries to Bar Opposition

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 19.—Sharp opposition developed at the second day's session here of the convention in District 9, United Mine Workers, to the attempts of the corrupt Brennan machine to disqualify the delegates of the rank and file opposition. Brennan is ruling the convention with an iron hand, but as this is being written, the convention is an uproar over his steam-roller tactics. Though lacking central organization, the rank and file opposition is contesting every inch of the ground.

The credentials committee appointed by Brennan has ruled out many opposition delegates on the ground that their locals are delinquent in their payments to the district. This is an old device of the same time all delinquent delegates who support the machine were seated. By this ruling the machine United Mine Workers misleaders. At hopes to declare all the recent elections of oppositionists for district offices void. The opposition is fighting for a motion to extend more time to the locals to enable them to make the necessary payments, but Brennan as chairman rules every motion of the opposition out of order.

The opposition is preparing a number of resolutions including one demanding the release of Tom Mooney, now spending his 17th year in San Quentin jail on a framed-up murder charges, and others supporting the struggle for unemployment insurance and against wagecuts. The United Mine Workers Brennan machine is clearly exposing itself at this convention as an enemy of the anthracite miners.

## Browder to Speak in Harlem Friday

Earl Browder, running for the U. S. Congress on the Communist ticket in opposition to the Republican, Fiorella La Guardia, and other boss party candidates, will speak at an election meeting at Laurel Garden, 75 E. 116th St., on Friday, Oct. 21, at 8 p.m.

La Guardia, who previously refused to debate with Browder on the election issue, has been invited to be present at this meeting to present his views on unemployment relief.

## All Painters Called to Meeting Tonight

NEW YORK.—The Alteration Painters Union has declared war on the present conditions, which are $4 and $5 a day for 8 or 10 hours work. It calls on all painters to a mass meeting tonight at 8 p. m. at the Prospect Workers Club, 1159 Southern Boulevard, near Home St., Bronx.

**TO SPEAK ON WORKERS' DEFENSE**

The Joe Hill Branch of the International Labor Defense is holding an open forum on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m., at 103 Lexington Ave. Joseph Tauber, member of the legal staff of the International Labor Defense, will speak on "Workers' Self Defense in the Courts." All workers are urged to attend this forum

## Seek Injunction to Stop Meyer Dorfman Knitting Mill Strike

The strike against the firm of Meyer Dorfman Knitting Mill which has been conducted by the Industrial Union for the past two weeks continues. Unable to intimidate the strikers and to break the strike, the firm is now resorting to an injunction. The strikers who went down on strike against the miserable conditions, will not be intimidated by the injunction any more than they were intimidated by the gangsters.

However, the workers of Meyer Dorfman must have the support and cooperation of all other needle trades workers, and especially of all sympathizers in Williamsburgh. The Industrial Union appeals to the workers of Williamsburgh who have always supported the struggles of the Industrial Union to assist the strikers on the picketline.

## Food Workers Win in Injunction Fight

Because of the pressure of the food workers, the Special Term, Part 1, Supreme Court of the state of New York was forced to allow the Cafeteria section of the Food Workers' Industrial Union to picket the Brunswick Cafeteria, 237 W. 37th St.

Workers are asked not to patronize Brunswick Cafeteria, as it is a non-union scab shop, which locked out workers of the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

## Women Council Hold Dance This Saturday

An entertainment and dance will be held Oct. 22 at 8 p. m. at the Workers' Center, 50 East 13th St. under the auspices of the "Working Woman" and the United Councils of Working-class Women.

**ELECTION PARADE**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The International Workers' Order Branch of Brownsville will hold an election parade this Saturday at 8 p. m. at 1313 Pitkin Ave., the Brownsville Workers' Center. All workers are urged to participate. Cars are needed for the parade.

**"THE GOOD EARTH" PRESENTED BY THE THEATRE GUILD**

The Theatre Guild opened their fifteenth season with "The Good Earth," a dramatization of Pearl S. Buck's novel by Owen and Donald Davis, at the Guild Theatre last night. The principal players includes Alla Nazimova, Claude Rains, Henry Travers and Sydney Greenstreet.

## NEEDLE TRADES UNION INTENSIFIES DRIVE IN DRESS, KNITGOOD SHOPS

### Convention Issues Special Manifesto Call to United Struggle for Better Conditions

### National Fur Conference Soon; Will Organize South River; Appeal to Negroes

**NEW YORK.—The final day of the needle trades convention which closed Tuesday night at Irving Plaza was crowded with work. The first point on the order of business was the** report of the Organization Committee which dealt with the inner life, and the campaigns to be undertaken by the Industrial Union.

The outstanding thing was the decision to make the dress trade the main and immediate point of concentration.

The convention unanimously decided to begin immediate preparations for shop strikes and struggles in the dress industry in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and to set up a local organization in New Jersey with its base in South River.

The convention further decided to spread the united front movement among the dressmakers, to begin immediate mobilization of the unemployed, to strengthen the opposition group in the A. F. of L. union and win the workers for united struggle for union conditions.

The second point of concentration as far as the open shop industry is concerned is in knitgoods where the Indutrial Union is now carrying on an effective organizaton campaign. The convention decided to spread the activities by building of shop committees and development of shop struggles in the knitgoods trade of New York, Philadelphia and New Jersey. In line with this decision, one of the main activities is to be the mobilization of the Negro workers, espeacially in such centers as Philadelphia.

**National Fur Conference**

It was also decided to continue the drive in the sheepskin and raincoat trade in Boston, where strikes were won recently and to prepare a national conference in the fur trade, and to concentrate and prepare struggles for the complete unionization of all shops connected with the fur trimming association in New York.

**Ladies' Tailors**

The convention decided to begin activities among the ladies' tailors and dressmakers. The last fake strike carried through by Local 38 of the International has proven to the workers that the International cannot and will no organize them.

The convention endorsed the decision of the New York district to set up a department of men's custom tailors which has already carried through one central strike, to support this drive and to spread the campaign to other centers.

**Negro Department**

Other decisions were to establish a national educational department, a national Negro department not to Jim Crow the Negroes who join the same locals as whites but for special attention to Negro problems. The Negro organizer should make a special tour to Philadelphia and Chicago.

There was a special report on the question of shop work which was followed by very constructive discussion in which rank and file delegates related their experience analyzed the results of this activity and told how the work in the shops can be improved.

At the conclusion of this report, Ben Gold, secretary of the union, proposed that the convention issue a manifesto to all needls trades workers to unite in struggle for better conditions, regardless of their views or opinions, regardless of their union or political affiliation. This recommendation was greeted by a storm of applause which lasted for several minutes. Louis Hyman, chairman of the convention, elaborated on the importance of this manifesto for a united front struggle.

The Constitution Committee which had been working to modify the constitution on the basis of new requirements, reported at this last session, the constitution was so amended as to strengthen the structre of the union organization in the shops.

The convention adopted a resolution demanding release of political prisoners, support to the Soviet Union, support to Soviet China and greetings to the International Needle Trades Committee of Propaganda and Action.

An executive board of 47 members representing all trades and departments was unanimously elected.

Louis Hyman, veteran leader, chairman of final session of Needle Trades Workers Union National convention.

## HOLD CHAUVINIST TRIAL ON OCT. 30

### Workers Will Judge R. Kramer

NEW YORK.—The Bronx Section of the New York District of the Communist Party will hold a mass trial against white chauvinism on Sunday, October 30, as part of the relentless fight carried on by the Communist Party against the boss poison of race hatred. The trial will be held at the Ambassador Hall at 1 o'clock.

R. Kramer, an old member of the Communist Party, is charged with an opportunist resistance to the Communist program for a united fight of white and Negro workers against the oppression of the Negro masses and for unconditional equal rights for Negroes. When the Party called for a struggle against the jim-crow practices of the Bronxdale Swimming Pool, near Bronx Park East, Kramer not only failed to participate in the protest demonstration, but openly stated that the Party should not make an issue of the jim-crowing of Negro workers, should not organize united struggles of Negro and white workers against the brutal pesecution and oppression of the Negro people.

## Labor Union Meetings

**LAUNDRY WORKERS**

A meeting of the Laundry Workers' Industrial Union will be held Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m., at the Union Hall, 360 E. 138th St. A detailed report of the Fairway settlement and the activities in other laundries will be given.

* * *

**"THE 41ST"**

Showing of the new Soviet Film, "The 41st," Friday, Saturday and Sunday all day and evening at Fifth Ave. Playhouse, Broadway and 28th St., is for benefit of Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

* * *

**SHOE WORKERS**

A conference of all shop committees organized under the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union will meet to (today) at 7 p.m. at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., to discuss the present situation and plan further organization drives among the shoe and slipper workers.

* * *

**PAINTERS**

Strikes and other activities successfully carried on during the past three months by the Bronx Local 1 of the Alteration Painters' Decorators' and Paperhangers' Union of Greater New York will be discussed at a mass meeting being called by this Local on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m. at 1187 Southern Blvd., near Freeman St. Station.

* * *

**DRESSMAKERS**

In line with the decision of the convention of the Needle Trades eWrkers' Industrial Union which closed Tuesday night, the dress department of the Industrial Union has arranged a joint meeting of uptown shops, where I. Amter, candidate for Governor, has been invited to discuss the issues of the election campaign with the dressmakers.

Dressmakers are called upon to come to this meeting and take part in the discussion, right after work, at Memorial Hall, 344 W. 36th St.

**VOTE COMMUNIST**

Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppress on of the political rights of workers.

## Workers Are Called to Guard Communist Votes on November 8

All Party members and sympathizers must be mobilized Nov. 8, to prevent the theft of votes cast for the Communist Party and to guard against the intimidation of those who vote Red, according to a statement issued today by the District Secretariat No 2, of the Communist Party. The Secretariat points out that the capitalists will do everything possible to prevent workers from voting Communist and that many Communist votes may be expected to be stolen, as usual.

The District Committee requests the workers to register at the Section Headquarters of the Party to act in the capacity of distributing literature near the polls, to be watchers in the polls and to see to it that the votes for the Communist Party are all counted.

The section headquarters of the Party are as follows:

Section 1, Downtown, 96 Ave C.
Section 2, Midtown 56 W. 25 St.
Section 4, Harlem, 200 W. 135 St.
Section 5, Lower B'x, 569 Prospect Ave.
Section 6, Williamsburg, 61 Graham Ave.
Section 7, South Brooklyn, Coney Island, 1109-45th St., B'klyn.
Section 8, Brownsville, 1813 Pitkin Ave.
Section 15, Upper B'x, 1200 Intervale Ave.

**The Secretariat also calls upon the fraternal organizations, unions, clubs, etc., to mobilize their membership for this very important task.**

## DOLL STRIKERS REJECT OFFER

### Continue Picketing for 30 P.C. Increase

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Negotiations of the boss with the strikers' committee of the workers out on strike at the Regal Doll Co. factory continued past midnight last night. The boss finally offered a 16 per cent increase in wages, time and half for overtime, and recognition of the shop committee and the Trenton Doll Workers Industrial Union but the strike committee insisted on a 30 per cent wage increase.

The Regall Doll Co. factory therefore remained closed today, while 3,000 to 4,000 workers supported the 800 doll workers in mass picketing this morning.

Negotiations are still continuing today, with victory in sight for this strike which starting at the call of the Young Communist League, has set a new precedent in Trenton for workers' militancy and solidarity.

## CITY ELECTION NOTES

**THURSDAY, OCT. 20**

Ambassador Hall, Clermont Parkway and Third Ave. Speakers: William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City; R. Saltzman, Rose Wortis and aCrl Brodsky.

Shop gate meeting at 5 p.m., corner Varick & Houston. Speaker: John Steuben.

Rivington and Pitt St., 8 p.m. Speaker: Milton Blane.

Sixth St. and Ave. A at 8 p.m. Speakers: J. Sirota and M. Casperovitch.

Mapes and Tremont Ave. Speakers: Rubin Berger, aBn). Levy, Peter Starr and Lillian Hope.

233nd St. and White Plains Road. Speakers: Jack Morrison, Dussie Price, Leo Tarbask.

Boston Road and Charlotte St. Speakers: Isaac Helpern, James Siesie, Al Sulton and Ruth Glaser.

204th St. and Perry Ave. Speaker, Rose Chernin.

Brighton Beach Ave. and Fourth St. Speakers: Clara Shavelson and I. Resnick.

12th Ave. and 42nd St. Speakers: Max Achnapp and I. Gavin.

Kings Highway and 14th St. Speaker, Sam Sklaroff.

35th St. and 21st Ave. Speakers: Ruth aHndelsman and H. Lichtenstein.

Indoor meeting at 318 87th St., held by Nidaf-Norwegian Workers' Club. Speakers: L. A. DeSantes.

**"CHINA EXPRESS" NOW PLAYING AT THE ACME THEATRE**

"China Express" Trauberg's thrilling drama of the Chinese Revolution, now in sound, is being shown at the Acme Theatre on Union Square. The film is based on the story "Whither China" and is a graphic presentation of the struggle in war-torn China. The Daily News says the following about "China Express": "Here is a tense, stark film, constantly stimulating. It is always exciting, often overwhelmingly so. It is marvelously cast, stirring acted, excellently photographed and directed with a sense of the realistic and artistic, and a judgment which gathers mass interest and sympathy . . . You'll want to see and hear "China Express." . . . The New York Sun, in its review states: " . . . The Soviet studios once more show that they are supreme in the matter of photography; pictorial ideas, acting and direction . . . ." The program also includes the latest Soviet newsreel.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## MILITANT RANK AND FILE IN ALL RIGHT WING UNIONS MUST LEARN TO LEAD OWN FIGHT ON WAGE-CUTS

### Trade Union Unity Council Calls Them to Conference to Discuss Tactics

### Organized Opposition Movement Growing, Larger Than Ever Before

**NEW YORK.—A conference of all opposition groups in right wing unions will take place tonight, at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street, at 7 p. m. The Trade Union Unity Council calls upon all unions and opposition groups to be represented. This conference will discuss methods of broadening the opposition movement and changing from just arguing in meetings to oppositions of action for improvement of conditions and for independent struggle against the mass wage cutting, the "share the work" schemes, stagger plan and wholesale lay-offs and speed-up.**

The wage cuts, unemployment, part time jobs, and the racketeering methods of the A. F. of L. bueacracy has hurt workers in the A. F. of L. unions. These workers are now fighting harder to free themselves from these A. F. of L. rackets. Spontaneous opposition movements have developed among electrical workers, bakers, etc. In trades where workers have a strong tradition of class struggle, the opposition has developed into an organized mass movement, as in the needle trades, painters and carpenters right wing unions. Even the highest paid workers with a long tradition of class peace like the printers are forming a mass opposition to the wage cutting policy and corruption of the class collaboration unions. The draft resolution for the New York Opposition Conference states in part:

**Opposition and United Front.**

"The united front between the workers organized in the A. F. of L. or independent unions, in the coming struggles against the terrific wage cuts and lay-offs depends essentially upon development of the opposition movement. This conference shall serve as the starting point towards the transformation of the opposition work along the lines suitable to the needs of the workers and the conditions of the crisis of capitalism."

All members of executive boards of union and leagues and members of opposition groups are urged to be present at this conference.

Proving it's charge that the A. F. of L. officials run rackets, the T.U.U.C. points out how they raise their own salaries and in order to preserve these high salaries, agree readily with the employers to cut the workers' pay, and help break the workers' strikes if they resist wage cuts.

**Expel Jobless.**

Since unemployed union members can not pay dues to these officials, the jobless are dropped from membership by thousands. The union bureaucracy refuses to allow the unions to take part in any struggle for jobless relief or insurance, because it might use up funds that otherwise would go for salaries or "expenses." In addition to the official recognized wage cuts, the union officials wink at "bootleg" wage rates, unofficially cutting official $2 scales to as low as $3.

The T.U.U.C. declares the opposition movement in such unions is now bigger and better organized than even in 1926 or 1927, and furthermore, is more of a rank and file movement, without weakening alliances with cliques.

**New Tactics.**

But, the T.U.U.C. says, the weakness of the opposition movement now is that it still works too much along the lines of the opposition in prosperity times, is too much merely agitational, is too much confined to motions and arguments in union meetings. The workers in such times as these can not be content with this and where mass opposition exist, they must take the lead, independently in the every day struggles for wages and conditions.


DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 Bristol Street
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BROADHURST Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way
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"THE KING MURDER"
With Conway Tearle & Dorothy Revier
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THE GROUP THEATRE presents
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Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

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Patronize the Health Center Cafeteria and help the Revolutionary Movement
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Eyes Examined by Registered Optometrist in Attendance
117 ORCHARD STREET
(First door off Delancey)
Hospital Prescriptions Filled

# THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND TASKS OF THE SECTIONS OF THE C. I.

## Thesis of the 12th Plenum of the E.C.C.I. on the Report of Comrade Kuusinen

*Statement of the XII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. The XII Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International took place in Moscow at the beginning of September.*

*The following reports were considered by the XII Plenum:*

*1. Report of Comrade Kuusinen on the international situation and the tasks of the sections of the Communist International.*

*2. Report of Comrade Thaelman (C. P. of Germany) on the lessons of economic strikes and the struggle of the unemployed, also joint reports by Comrade Lenski (C. P. of Poland) and Comrade Gottwald (C. P. of Czechoslovakia) on the strike movement and the struggle of the unemployed in Poland and Czechoslovakia.*

*3. Report of Comrade Okano (C. P. of Japan) on the tasks of the Communists in the struggle against imperialist war and military intervention, in connection with the war which has commenced in the Far East.*

*4. Report by Comrade Manuilsky on socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. in connection with the completion of the First Five-Year Plan and the proposed fundamental principles of the Second Five-Year Plan.*

*The Plenum received information from Comrade Bela Kun on the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx (March 13, 1933) and instructed the Presidium of the E.C.C.I. to prepare and carry on in connection with this anniversary a mass campaign to popularize Marxism-Leninism.*

*The Plenum elected supplementary members to the Presidium and endorsed the financial report of the E.C.C.I.*

*All the decisions of the Plenum were adopted unanimously.*

*The theses, resolutions and decisions of the XII Plenum of the E.C.C.I. are being published simultaneously with the press statement.*

### I.—The End of Capitalist Stabilization and the Growth of the U. S. S. R.

The sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism is proceeding with enormous strides which are carrying this crisis to a new stage. The fundamental changes which are taking place in the world situation are characterized by a number of recent important facts.

1. A tremendous change has taken place in the relations of forces between the socialist and capitalist worlds, due primarily to the increase in the relative importance of the U.S.S.R., which is carrying out its great program of socialist industrialization, collectivization and the cultural revolution at a tremendous rate. That country has completely established itself in the position of socialism; the second Five-Year Plan provides for the final abolition of classes and for the conversion of the whole of the toiling population of the country into active and conscious builders of classless socialist society. The successes achieved in socialist construction are securing to an increasing degree the economic independence of the Soviet Union in relation to the capitalist world, and its international power, its revolutionizing influence on the toilers and the exploited of all countries and its significance as the basis of the world socialist revolution have increased.

2. Meanwhile, in the capitalist world there has been a continuation of:

a) The sharpening of the economic crisis—industry has contracted to such a degree that more than half of the working class is partially or totally unemployed; the expropriation and inproverishment of the peasants has reached unprecedented dimensions;

b) The growing revolutionary upsurge both in imperialist and colonial countries (stubborn and turbulent strikes, revolutionary demonstrations, fierce clashes between the workers and the police and fascists, militant activity by the peasant masses, etc.); the sharpening of the struggles of the colonial peoples against the imperialists;

c) A further sharpening of the antagonisms between the imperialist powers (trade war, acceleration of the imperialist race for armaments, rifts in the Versailles system, the Japanese war against China, an acute sharpening of the relations between Japan, and U.S.A., between Great Britain and U.S.A., between Italy and France, between Germany and France, etc.);

d) Intensified preparation for a counter-revolutionary war against the U.S.S.R.

3. The domination of monopolist capital which, at the present day, has brought under its sway almost the whole economy of capitalist society, makes it extremely difficult, in the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism, to overcome the economic crisis in the way that was usual for capitalism in the period of free competition. The more the financial oligarchy succeeded in grabbing for themselves, at the expense of others, the larger share of the declining aggregate profits of the upper stratum, the more they rob the toilers, and the higher the tariff walls are raised, to this extent home and foreign markets are still further restricted and the crisis is further deepened. This, however, does not imply that capitalism will break down automatically; it implies the inevitable further growth of the revolutionary upsurge and a further sharpening of the fundamental antagonisms which drive the bourgeoisie to seek a violent solution of these antagonisms, both within their own countries and on the international arena.

4. All these facts taken together completely confirm the estimate of the tendencies of development given in the decisions of the X and XI Plenums of the E.C.C.I., and also reveal, in the course of the development of the general crisis of capitalism, a definite change, a peculiar swaying of the antagonistic forces, very rapid in some places and slow in others. At certain extremely important key points, the antagonistic forces are already becoming unleashed for the conflict. The end of relative capitalist stabilization has come. But a directly revolutionary situation has not yet arisen in the important and decisive capitalist countries. What is taking place at the present moment is the transition to a new round of big clashes between classes and between States, a new round of wars and revolutions.

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THIS transition, which in international relations is especially accelerated by the military aggression of Japan and France, is taking place in the form of an uneven process in the various countries. In Spain a revolution is taking place. In China there is a revolutionary situation, and a Soviet revolution has been victorious over a large territory. In Germany there is a tremendous sharpening of class antagonisms; on the one hand the growth of fascism, and on the other hand, the growth of the revolutionary mass struggle, the accelerated maturing of the prerequisites of a revolutionary crisis. Certain other countries are either approaching very closely to a revolutionary crisis (Poland), or, as a result of the extreme sharpening of antagonisms at home and abroad, may find themselves in the situation of a revolutionary crisis in the near future (Japan). In India and the Latin American countries the development of the revolutionary crisis is retarded, primarily by the low degree of organization of the proletariat and the immaturity of the Communist Parties. In all capitalist countries the forces of the international proletarian revolution are steadily growing, but in such important countries of world capitalism as the U.S.A., Great Britain and France, the upsurge of the revolutionary movement although developing, is still greatly lagging behind the high intensity of the whole international situation.

### II.—The Danger of a New World War, the War of Japan Against China, the New Phase in the Preparations for Intervention Against the U. S. S. R.

1. The fierce struggle the imperialists are waging for markets and colonies, the tariff wars and the race for armaments, have already led to the immediate danger of a new imperialist world war. French imperialism is developing feverish activity in the struggle for hegemony on the European continent, is trying to strengthen its old military and political alliances and to form new ones (Danube Federation), but encounters the resistance of Germany, U. S. A. and Italy. Germany demands the equal status of an imperialist power (the annulment of reparations, equality of armaments, the revision of Eastern frontiers, etc.), while Poland is preparing to seize Danzig and East Prussia. Thus Germany is one of the main centers of the sharpest and most intense world imperialist conflicts.

2. The seizure of Manchuria by Japan and the attack on Shanghai have upset the arrangement that has hitherto existed between the U.S.A., Japan and Great Britain regarding the establishment of spheres of influence in China. Japanese imperialism, in alliance with France and with the actual support of England, is converting Manchuria into its colony and has thus put the armed struggle for the partition of China and intervention against the U.S.S.R. on the order of the day. The League of Nations, acting at the behest of France and England, supports Japan. The United States, in pursuing its imperialist aims in the Far East, openly threatens another race for armaments. The agglomeration of antagonisms in the Pacific form the chief hotbed for breeding a new imperialist world war.

3. For the purpose of preparing a counter-revolutionary war against the U.S.S.R., under the cloak of the peace declarations of the League of Nations and the Second International there is proceeding the concentration of the Japanese army in Manchuria, the formation and arming of white guard units in the Far East, and also the organization of an expeditionary army in France, feverish preparations of the army in Poland, Rumania, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland, and the strengthening and activization of specially selected fascist formations, unceasing provocation, etc. It is only the firm peace policy pursued by the U.S.S.R. and the fears the bourgeoisie entertain of the prospects of imperialist war being converted into civil war and of colonial uprisings, that restrains them from slipping into war and intervention.

4. Under these circumstances of rapidly approaching criminal war, especially hastened by fascism, the Communist Parties must, as an offset to the abstract and hypocritical pacifist statemenst of the social-democrats, commence a real struggle against the preparations for war. The E.C.C.I. imposes the duty upon all Communist Parties to apply with the greatest persistance and energy the decisions of the Comintern on the question of struggle against imperialist war and intervention.

### III.—Bourgeois Dictatorship, Nationalism, Fascism and Social Fascism.

1. The bourgeois dictatorship continues to undergo transformation in the direction of the further strengthening of political reaction and the fascisization of the State and in this is revealing a contraction of the basis of bourgeois rule and manifestations of fissures and disintegration. The bickerings in the camp of the bourgeoisie frequently result in splits into hostile camps (Germany, Finland, Yugoslavia), in some cases—the assassination of prominent bourgeois politicians (Japan). As a rule, the bourgeoisie are finding it more and more difficult to smooth over the conflicts which arise among them.

In most capitalist countries the big bourgeoisie are organising fascist units for civil war, are making a system of political banditism, white terror, the torture of political prisoners, provocation, forging documents, the shooting down of strikers and demonstrators, the dissolution and suppression of organizations of the workers. But while doing this, the bourgeoisie does not cease to utilize parliament and the services of the social democratic party to deceive the masses.

In Germany, in an atmosphere of sharpening antagonisms abroad and extreme tension in class relations at home, the von Papen-Schleicher Government, with the help of the Reichswehr, the "Steel Helmet," and the national socialists has established a form of fascist dictatorship, for which the social democrats and the Center prepared the way. The further development of breakdown of this dictatorship depends on the revolutionary struggle of the working class against fascism in all its forms.

In those countries where a fascist dictatorship existed before the world economic crisis, a process of disintegration of fascism is observed as a consequence of the growing revolutionary mass upsurge (Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy).

2. The destruction caused by the present world economic crisis, the breakdown of the economic contacts of world capitalism and the sharpening of the struggle for markets favor the spread of nationalism and chauvinism among the ruling nations. In Germany a wave of chauvinist sentiments and passions has arisen out of the hatred which has accumulated against the humiliating and predatory conditions of the Versailles peace treaty, and out of the impotent desire for "revenge" combined with fear of the prospects of the further decline and collapse of German capitalism. In France, chauvinism is cloaked by the slogan of "safety of the frontiers," in Great Britain, by the theory of "unity of the Empire," in Japan, by the pan-Asiatic idea, in Italy, by the theory of over-population etc. A stubborn struggle must be carried on everywhere for internationalism and against the dangerous ideology of chauvinism, and account must be taken of the peculiar character and the special forms of chauvinism in each separate country.

3. Both fascism and social fascism (social democracy) stand for the maintenance and the strengthening of capitalism and bourgeois dictatorship, but from this position they each adopt different tactical views. In view of the fact that the position of the ruling bourgeoisie of every country is one of inherent contradictions at the present time, which compels them now and again to maneuver between a course for determined struggle against their enemies at home and abroad, and the more prudent course, this inherent contradiction in the position of the bourgeoisie is also reflected in the difference in the position taken up by fascism and social fascism. The social fascists prefer a moderate and "lawful" application of bourgeois class coercion, because they do not want to contract the basis of the bourgeois dictatorship; they guard its "democratic" drapings, and strive chiefly to preserve its parliamentary forms, for without these, the social fascists would be hampered in carrying out their special function of deceiving the working masses. At the same time ,the social fascists restrain the workers from revolutionary action against the capitalist offensive and growing fascism, play the part of a screen behind which the fascists are able to organize their forces, and build the road for the fascist dictatorship.

4. To the extent that the economic policy of monopolist capital is adapted to the special conditions and difficulties of the economic crisis, social democracy adapts its ideology to the requirements of the crisis policy of the financial oligarchy. The social-democratic leaders are again unearthing their threadbare slogans of the nationalization of certain branches of industry. In reality, in capitalist countries, the nationalization of private enterprizes is not increasing. On the contrary, state and municipal undertakings are being handed over to private capital. In those places where so-called state interference does exist, state subsidies and other government measures are employed, not for the purpose of establishing state control over private monopolies, but for the purpose of establishing the direct control of the private monopolists over the state. The leaders of the Second International not only disguise, but even give direct support to this policy of Finance oligarchy (in the name of "Socialism"!) and invent new theories for its justification. They even draw up for the bourgeoisie ultra-reactionary schemes of forced labor and present these quack schemes as plans to establish socialism under capitalism.

5. The mass influence of the social-fascists has declined. For that very reason their maneuvers have become more energetic and varied (leading the strikes with the aim of throttling them, in some cases even demonstrative declaration of general strikes, sham fight against fascism, for peace, in defense of the U.S.S.R., etc.). In these maneuvers particular zeal is delayed by the "left" social democratic groups, who simultaneously carry on a frenzied campaign of slander against the Communist Party and the U.S.S.R. Only by taking fully into account the variety of the forms of the policy and maneuvers of the social fascists in all their concreteness will the Communists be able really to expose and isolate the social fascists. Only by directing the main blows against social democracy, this social mainstay of the bourgeoisie—will it be possible to strike at and defeat the chief class enemy of the proletariat—the bourgeoisie. And only by strict differentiation between social democratic leaders and workers will the Communists be able, by means of the united front from below, to break down the wall which often separates them from the social democratic workers.

### IV.—The Development of the Revolutionary Upsurge and the Preparation for the Struggle for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

1. The growth of the revolutionary upsurge has become particularly evident since the XI Plenum of the E.C.C.I. in the following countries:

China: A mass upsurge of the anti-imperialist struggle, the development of the Soviet movement and great successes of the heroic Chinese Red Army. Spain: A rapid growth of the mass movement with the tendency to develop into a popular armed uprising. Poland: A wave of mass strikes, numerous militant actions by the peasants, and the rise of a new wave of the national revolutionary movement in the outlying regions of the country. Germany: An increase in the mass influence of the Communist Party; social-democratic workers, in spite of their leaders, have begun to resist the terror of fascist gangs. Great Britain: Strike in the Navy; turbulent workers' demonstrations in Autumn, 1931 and the strike movement in Lancashire. Czechoslovakia: General miners' strike in North Bohemia and a revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants in Carpatho-Ukraine. France: Big strikes in the North; disruption of the military air maneuvers. U. S. A.: Big strikes and unemployed demonstration, the march of the war veterans to Washington and the militant actions of the farmers. Belgium: The General Miners' Strike, which is of foremost international importance. In most capitalist countries, the strike struggles were accompanied by fierce clashes with the police and strike-breakers. Japan: The militancy of the workers, peasants, soldiers and students has broken through the military and police terror. India: An increase of revolutionary unrest in the towns and villages, and stubborn mass strikes. In many countries the struggles of the proletariat is interwoven with the mass revolutionary fights of the peasants.

2. During this period the Communist Parties have increased their strength. In Germany, the Party achieved great successes in the last Reichstag elections, and the anti-fascist struggle is developing under the leadership of the Party on the basis of the united front from below. A growth of the mass influence of the Communist Parties is observed in China, Poland and Bulgaria. In France, in spite of the fact that the Communist Party lost considerably in the parliamentary elections and that the membership of the Unitary Confederation of Labor has declined, there is a considerable upsurge of the revolutionary anti-war movement. In a number of countries (Czechoslovakia, Spain, Finland) development is uneven as between district and district. Despite the weakness of the mass influence of the Communist Parties in a number of countries, the Communists in all parts of the capitalist world, in numerous fights and trials, under conditions of merciless terror, have shown themselves to be courageous and truly revolutionary, advanced fighters of the proletariat.

3. The end of capitalist stabilization, the rapidly growing pre-requisites of a revolutionary crisis in a number of capitalist states, and the international situation in general, sharply raises the problem of solving the main task of the Communist Parties at the present time, i. e., of preparing the working class and the exploited masses, in the course of the economic and political struggles, for the impending fight for power, for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Precisely because little time remains before the revolutionary crisis matures it is necessary, without losing a moment, to intensify and accelerate our bolshevist mass work to win over the majority of the working class, to increase the revolutionary activity of the working class. The opponents of the revolutionary movement have not yet lost the support of an enormous section of organized and unorganized workers, and this circumstance, which enables them to impede the revolutionization of the proletariat, constitutes the fundamental danger from the point of view of preparing for the victory of the proletariat. Hence the necessity for really carrying out the task of winning over the majority of the working class,—which was put in the forefront at the X. and XI. Plenums of the E.C.C.I.

4. The successful accomplishment of this task requires that every Communist Party shall establish, extend and strengthen permanent and intimate contacts with the majority of the workers, wherever workers may be found. For this it is first of all necessary: a) to organize on a sound basis constant Bolshevik work among non-Communist workers in the factories, in the reformist and other trade unions, and among the unemployed and systematically to expose the treachery of the social-democratic and reformist leaders, and to win over the workers who have come under the influence of the fascists; b) to defend the everyday interests of the workers, to be able to respond to every attack of the class enemy, always putting forward concrete slogans as will effectively mobilize the masses for struggle; systematically to pursue the policy of the united front from below, to establish an alliance between the proletariat and the small farmers, to draw into the struggle the office workers and exploited sections of the urban petty-bourgeoisie under the leadership of the proletariat; c) to strengthen the Communist Party itself, by training cadres, who are closely connected with the masses and trusted by them.

5. In the practical work of our Parties it is necessary to put an end to a number of repeated weaknesses and mistakes which hinder the development of their mass work. The chief of these shortcomings and mistakes are as follows: most of our Party workers are isolated from the reformist and other non-Communist workers; work in the reformist unions meets with actual resistance; agitation is abstract and stereotyped, and this applies also to the press, and especially to slogans; there is a lack of ability to defend in a practical manner the vital interests of the workers and to take advantage of practical causes which specially excite the workers, for the purpose of organising the activity of really broad masses, using various forms of the struggle according to the situation: there is a lack of bold application of the forms and methods of proletarian democracy for the purpose of building up the united front from below; and on the other hand, there is an opportunist slurring over of differences of principle when applying the tactics of the united front; there is a lack of ability to combine the struggle against the employers, the government and the fascists, with the struggle for winning the workers away from the influence of the social-fascist agents of the bourgeoisie; there are shortcomings and mistakes in the tactics and strategy of strikes; there is a lack of ability to develop the movement of the broad masses from comparatively elementary movements to higher and higher forms of struggle, big economic and political strikes and other revolutionary actions.

6. The XII. Plenum emphasized the importance and the urgent necessity of overcoming these shortcomings and mistakes in the practice of the Communist Parties. There must be determined dissociation from Right opportunist "tailism" which frequently manifests itself in capitulatory moods, in disbelief in the possibility of revolutionizing the reformist working masses, and from "left" opportunist subjectivism which wishes to substitute for the necessary, difficult work of the Bolshevik education and mobilization of the masses and of really developing these struggles by the organization and the winning of the leadership of the everyday struggle of the workers and peasants by empty phrases about developing revolutionary struggles. The correct Bolshevik mass policy can be carried out only in an irreconcilable struggle against the Right opportunism as the chief danger and against "Left" deviations from the line of the Comintern.

* * *

THE present situation is pregnant with unexpected outbreaks and sharp turns of events. This makes it necessary for every Communist Party to be prepared to change the forms and methods of struggle in the event of a rapid revolutionization of the situation, and if sufficient contacts with the masses are lacking, to secure in the processof the struggle itself, the establishment and strengthening of contact with the majority of workers.

### V.—The Immediate Tasks of the Sections of the Communist International

1. The general task of the Comintern and its sections in all capitalist countries at the present time is to wage a concrete struggle. 1) Against the capitalist offensive; 2) against fascism and reaction; 3) against the impending imperialist war and intervention in the Soviet Union.

The proper conduct of this struggle against the offensive of the bourgeoisie is closely linked up with the winning over of the majority of the working class, the undermining and smashing of the mass influence of social democracy. The main link with the Communist Parties must seize upon in solving this problem is the struggle for the everyday economic and political interests of the broad masses against the increasing poverty, against oppression, violence and terror. This is particularly important in the conditions of the end of capitalist stabilization, of the sharp contraction of the material basis of reformism and the cynical betrayal of the interests of the workers by social democracy and when the struggle for the elementary needs of the masses brings the masses into conflict with the very foundations of the existence of capitalism. Only by relying on the struggle for the everyday interests of the masses can the Communist Parties defend and strengthen the position of the working class, and lead it up to ever higher forms of struggle and to the decisive battles for the dictatorship of the proletariat. When the proper conditions for it exist, the preparations and calling of a mass political strike is one of the most essential and immediate links in the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat. It is necessary to conduct systematic propaganda about the proletarian dictatorship and to popularize the Soviet Union, where the proletariat is successfully building a classless socialist society.

2. The specific tasks of the major Communist Parties are as follows:

**C. P. of Germany:** To mobilize the vast masses of toilers in defense of their vital interests, against the bandit policy of monopolist capital, against fascism, against the emergency decrees, against nationalism and chauvinism, and by developing economic and political strikes, by struggle for proletarian internationalism, by means of demonstrations, to lead the masses to the point of the general political strike: to win over the bulk of the social democratic masses, and definitely overcome the weaknesses of trade union work. The chief slogan which the C.P.G. must put forward to offset the slogan of the fascist dictatorship (the "Third Empire") and the slogan of the social democratic party (The "Second Republic") is the slogan of the workers and peasants republic, i. e. Socialist Soviet Germany, which will guarantee the possibility of the voluntary affiliation of the people of Austria and other German territories.

**C. P. of France:** To turn its work in the direction of defending the interests of the workers and peasant masses (fight against wage cuts, for social insurance, for immediate relief for the unemployed, against the burden of taxes, etc.) and to link up this defense with the struggle against the Versailles system, against the subjection of Alsace-Lorraine and the colonies, and against the war policy of French imperialism. To reorientate the Party, the Unitary trade unions and the Young Communist Leagues in this direction; to overcome the sectarianism of its young cadres by persistent mass work, and re-educate them on the basis of a broad policy of elections and of winning the confidence of the rank and file masses, and patiently and tirelessly fight for the liberation of the syndicalist and socialist workers from their reformist, parliamentary and pacifist illusions.

**C. P. of Poland:** To widen the front of economic and political strikes; destroy the mass influence of the P.P.S., to lead the peasant activities throughout Poland; to overcome the weakness of the Party in the big factories, on the railroads and in the army. If suitable conditions arise, the Party must take the initiative in calling a general strike. It must mobilize the broad masses of town and country against the criminal policy of anti-Soviet war and conduct a persistent ideological struggle against the nationalist prejudices of the Polish workers, peasants and the petty-bourgeoisie.

**C. P. of Czechoslovakia:** To further develop economic and political struggles on the basis of the united front from below, linking up this struggle with the exposure of the role of the Czechoslovakian government as the tool of French imperialism. Intensify the struggle against social democracy, systematically overcome all tendencies towards passivity and "talism", win the leadership of the struggles and organisationally consolidate the mass influence the Communist Party and the Red Trade Unions have won in the course of the struggles.

**C. P. of Italy:** The Party must come out from underground by developing the mass struggle against the fascist dictatorship on the basis of the defense of the everyday interests of the toilers, taking advantage of fascist meetings, organising impromptu meetings in the factories, penetrating into the fascist trade unions, cultural and cooperative organisations, preparing and carrying on strikes and demonstrations. Mass illegal work must be increased to the maximum extent.

**C. P. of Spain:** Steering a course for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasants in the form of Soviets, the Party must create basic organizational strongholds for the mass movement of the toilers in the form of factory committees, unemployed committees, peasant committees, elected committees of soldiers; it must overcome sectarian aloofness and anarchist habits of work.

**C. P. of Great Britain:** A sharp turn must be made towards work in the reformist trade unions and in the factories, and to rouse the working masses, on the basis of the united front from below, for a struggle: 1. against the new capitalist offensive on the wages of the workers and unemployment insurance benefits; 2. against the government policy of supporting and encouraging the anti-Soviet aggression of Japanese and French imperialism; 3. for the independence of the British colonies and Ireland.

**C. P. of U. S. A.:** The American Party must mobilize the masses and concentrate chiefly on the struggle, 1. for social insurance, against wage cuts, for immediate assistance for the unemployed, 2. for assistance for the ruined farmers; 3. for equal rights for the Negroes and the right of self determination for the Black Belt; 4. for the defense of the Chinese People and the Soviet Union. It is necessary to carry out the decision on the turn in the work of the Party and the Trade Union Unity League.

**C. P. of Japan:** The Japanese Party has the task of transforming its struggle against war and the seizure of the territory of China into a real mass movement of the workers and peasants, linking it up closely with the struggle for the immediate needs of the masses. Workers' and Peasants Selfdefense Committees and the combined action of villages must be organized against the forcible collection of rents and taxes from the peasants and the seizure of land from tenants; the Party must explain to the masses the necessity for a revolutionary struggle for the confiscation of the land of the landlords without compensation for the benefit of the peasants.

**C. P. of China:** 1. To mobilize the masses under the slogan of the national revolutionary struggle against the Japanese and other imperialists and for the independence and integrity of China; 2. to develop and unite the Soviet territories, to strengthen the Red Army; 3. to fight for the overthrow of the Kuomintang regime; 4. to pursue a resolute policy of converting the Red trade unions into mass organizations, to win over the workers belonging to the Kuomintang unions; 5, to develop the guerilla movement, putting forward in Manchuria slogans calling for the formation of peasant committees, for boycotting taxes and government decrees, the confiscation of the property of the agents of the imperialists, the establishment of an elected people's government; 6, the popularisation of the achievements of the Soviet districts and the slogan of the fraternal alliance of the workers and peasants of China with the U.S.S.R.

**C. P. of India:** To strengthen the Communist Party, politically and organizationally; to train Bolshevik cadres, to wage a stubborn struggle in the reformist trade unions, develop a wide anti-imperialist front, to liberate the masses from the influence of the National Congress, to make agitational and organizational preparations for a general strike, to give the greatest possible support to the peasant movement for the non-payment of taxes, rent and debts, to popularize the basic slogans and tasks of the agrarian revolution.

3. In regard to organization, the chief tasks of the sections of the C. I., are: a) carefully to conceal the Communist nuclei in the factories, combining this with fearless mass work; . . . ; c) to wage a determined struggle against provocation in all forms; d) to take measures to ensure that the Party can promptly pass to an illegal basis in case of necessity; e) to transform the Party press into real mass organs which must deal with all questions that concern the workers in simple language intelligible to the workers; f) there must be a thorough elimination from the leadership of all branches of Party work of Super-Centralism, of the mere issuing of orders. The maintenance of a big central apparatus while the local organizations are bereft of forces must not be permitted.

The E. C. C. I. insists on the Y. C. L. being converted into a real mass organization and imposes on all the Communist Parties the duty of securing an improvement in the political mass work among the youth and the strengthening of the Party leadership of the work of the Y.C.L. Equally, the Comintern insists on the conversion of the sports leagues, and the I.L.D. (I.R.A.) into real mass organizations. Once and for all an end must be put to the underestimation of work among proletarian women, which is specially important at the present time. Working women must be mobilised on the basis of delegate meetings. This work being regarded as general Party work. A chain of Party schools must be organized for the purpose of educating the newly recruited Party members and the new Cadres who must also be drawn into the everyday revolutionary work among the broad masses.

Inner Party democracy, Bolshevik self-criticism, the discussion of the most important political problems in the lower Party organizations, concrete leadership of their work, all this must be the basis of all Party activity. This also is a necessary condition for strengthening iron Bolshevik discipline in the ranks of the Party.

A relentless struggle must be waged against all distortions of Marxism-Leninism, for the purity of Party theory in the spirit outlined in Comrade Stalin's letter. Propaganda must be carried on for the principles of Communism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Soviet State.

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THE CRISIS has shaken the capitalist system to its very foundations. In the Soviet Union socialism is achieving victories of world historic importance. The forces of social revolution are growing and rising the world over. But at the same time the attack of world counter-revolution is becoming fiercer. The imperialist governments are ready to plunge the nations into the most criminal of all criminal, predatory wars.

The Sections of the C. I. must answer this challenge of the world bourgeoisie by intensifying to the utmost their Bolshevik work, by hastening the revolutionization of the broad masses, developing and leading the class struggles of the toilers on the basis of the united front from below by leading the working class to mass political strikes, winning over the majority of the working class and directing the whole movement of the exploited classes and the oppressed peoples along the channel of the world socialist revolution.

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# Fight Cause of Hunger! Join Communist Party!

By HERBERT BENJAMIN.
(National Secretary, Unemployed Councils of U. S.

THE struggle against hunger is involving ever larger masses. Increasing forces join in the battles that must be waged in order that the interests of the workers and their very lives may be defended against the ruthless attacks of the wealthy ruling class. The outcome of these battles are of great importance not only to the workers who are directly involved, but to all who suffer from or are threatened by the capitalist program of hunger, terror and war. For many hundreds of thousands, these battles determine whether they may live or must die.

The splendid struggles that are waged against the effects of mass unemployment, must be progressively developed into struggle against the cause. The fight to get and keep food and shelter must rapidly evolve into an uncompromising struggle to destroy the system which operates to deny us the opportunity to obtain the most elementary necessities of life. We must wrest from the greedy capitalist ruling class, the power which it uses in order to deny us the product of our labor and the natural wealth which can amply supply the needs of all. We must take from this small clique of parasites, the power of the government which is used to suppress the masses of toilers.

* * *

OUR immediate interests as well as our ultimate aims, require a powerful organization of a conscious vanguard. This vanguard must be made up of the best, most militant, most earnest and devoted fighters in the ranks of the working class. These must give organized leadership to the broad masses in their daily struggles.

The success of our every day struggle, depends upon the effectiveness of the leadership, of the vanguard. It is the duty of every honest workingclass fighter to help strengthen this vanguard, to assume a share of the responsibility and of the many tasks which must be performed by the vanguard—the Communist Party. Only in this manner, only with the aid of the splendid fighters who have come forward in the bitter struggles against hunger and misery, will the Communist Party be able to perform its indispensable task of leadership.

The Communist Party is the Party which unites the best leaders produced in the struggles of the working class. It is the Party of all who are determined to fight for both the immediate and fundamental needs and interests of the working class for relief and insurance, against the capitalist attacks on wages and against the abolition of the whole system of oppression. It is the Party which unites and leads all the forces of the working class in the struggle to defend the toiling masses against the attacks of the boss class. All the power and resources at the disposal of the Communist Party is directed to one purpose, the advancement of the cause of the working class, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a free Socialist Society.

* * *

EVERY WORKER who shares this purpose, whether employed or unemployed, should join the Communist Party. By pooling our energies, our courage, our talents, our experience and our resources; giving to the Party and through the Party to the working class, all that we are capable of giving, we can develop that powerful instrument which is required in order to crown with success our struggle to defeat and destroy the system which breeds poverty amidst riches, hunger, insecurity, terror and war.

JOIN THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF THE WORKINGCLASS!
HELP BUILD A POWERFUL COMMUNIST PARTY FOR THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES!

# Class Battles in Ireland and England

FOLLOWING the mass strike and unemployment demonstrations in Belfast, which secured concessions for the workers in spite of the use of police and two British regiments, come new mass struggles in England. Thousands of unemployed workers demonstrated in London yesterday and battled for two hours with police in an effort to reach the Parliament buildings.

The unemployed, organized and led by the Communist Party and the Unemployed Workers' Committee, demanded additional relief and withdrawal of government measures cutting hundreds of thousands off the relief rosters.

The resistance of the workers to the capitalist offensive is rising throughout the British Isles as the drive on their living standards by the MacDonald Tory government affects ever wider masses of workers.

The termination of the trade agreement with the Soviet Union, automatically adding thousands to the ranks of the unemployed, is part of this offensive—as well as part of the imperialist offensive against the Soviet Union and the working class on an international scale.

The Labor Party leaders in the London County Council—the British counterparts of Norman Thomas, Hillquit, Oneal, etc., of the American Socialist Party—played an especially despicable role while scores of hungry workers were being clubbed by His British Majesty's police. Having taken the lead in cutting down relief and wages (MacDonald-Henderson), and in connection with the present demonstration, after giving warning to the police of "Communist violence," these heroes of the Second International bravely announced from the security of the Council Chamber that the government policy was forcing Labor Party officials to organize unemployment demonstrations, that they would take the leadership from the Communist Party and "create havoc and chaos in every district committee in London."

Brave words, indeed, against the background of their betrayal of the Belfast workers! But these are socialists in action. They are of the same pattern in all countries.

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WHAT will the New York Herald-Tribune say about "outside influence" in the London struggle? Following the two-day battle in Belfast, in a long editorial eulogy of the people of Ulster entitled "The 'Scotch-Irish' Temper," the Herald-Tribune stated:

"With all their sense and courage these people had only to be persuaded that they were being exploited to erupt with violence. . . . They had only to be shown they were wrong to subside. The action of the labor union conference (read: Labor Party leaders) in making it clear at once that the inspiration for this burst of fury was not theirs, but was imported, was a powerful sedative. The rush which English Communists, with Mr. Tom Mann in the van, have made to the scene is just the kind of evidence that will give the word of the unions convincing support in Ulster, and it is most likely to restore an atmosphere of cold sanity which will be uncongenial to radical agitators."

The question the Herald-Tribune has to answer now is: **Where did the "radical agitators" who led the thousands of English working men and women in the mass struggle yesterday come from?** Perhaps the Herald-Tribune editor thinks that the London demonstration was simply a welcome to Irish Communists returning the visit of their British comrades.

The truth of the matter is, of course, that both the British and Irish workers are being impoverished and oppressed by the same overlords. The struggles of the Irish workers and peasants against British imperialism and its agents, Irish landlords, capitalists and clergy, is receiving increasing support from the British masses because of their own necessity to fight against British imperialism and as a result of Communist agitation, propaganda and organization.

* * *

OUR task here is to maintain the strongest fraternal relations with the British Communist Party and working class—and to organize among American workers, especially those of Irish birth and descent, effective political and material support for the liberation struggle of the Irish masses, exposing at all times such slanders as those of the Herald-Tribune.

The rising tide of mass struggles in Ireland and England, led by the Communists, show the growing unity of British and Irish workers against the imperialist ruling class, in one of the most important sectors of the international class struggle.

# *Lenin—From February to October '17*

**LETTERS FROM AFAR**, by V. I. Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Vol. 8, 15 cents.

**THE TASKS OF THE PROLETARIAT IN OUR REVOLUTION**, by V. I. Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Vol. 9, 15 cents.

**THE APRIL CONFERENCE**, by V. I. Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Vol. 10, 20 cents.

All published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York.

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Reviewed by J. S. ALLEN

"WORKERS, you have displayed marvels of proletarian and popular heroism in the civil war against tsarism; you must display marvels of proletarian and nation-wide organization in order to prepare your victory in the second stage of the revolution."

Thus wrote Lenin in his first "Letter From Afar" to the Russian workers, five days after he had received news in Zurich, Switzerland, where he was in exile, of the revolution on March 14, which had overthrown the Tsar. On March 16, he had already referred to the revolution as the "first stage of the first revolution." In the letter referred to above Lenin speaks of the situation then existing in Russia as "a transition stage from the first phase of the revolution to the second."

With his unfailing revolutionary perception, with his profound knowledge of history and the role of each class in modern society, Lenin already saw, though he was "afar," what working class leaders in Russia had not yet clearly grasped. He saw that it was necessary to fight and overthrow the Provisional Government, which had taken power as the representative of the bourgeoisie and the big landowners, although it was the workers and the soldiers, nearly all of them peasants, who had led the revolution. He saw the necessity to push the revolution into its "second stage," the proletarian revolution.

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IN his "Letters From Afar" Lenin discusses all the problems of developing the revolution into its "second stage," shows that the power must be transferred to the workers and poorest peasants whose government must be organized after the model of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies and that only such a government could obtain real peace, bread, land and freedom. He already sees clearly the necessity for forging the unbreakable alliance with the poorest peasantry by confiscating the land of the big landowners and nationalizing the entire land as demanded by the peasants. All these, said Lenin, would constitute the "transition to Socialism."

Today this estimate of the Russian revolution and its development is an integral part of Marxism-Leninism, is unquestioned in the policies and tactics of the Communist Parties. Then it was only Lenin who clearly saw the perspectives of the developing revolution, understood how to lead the masses to the attainment of their demands.

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THE principles that guided the strategy and action of the Bolsheviks during the transition from the bourgeois revolution in March to the proletarian revolution in November were enunciated by Lenin in complete form in "The Tasks of the Proletariat In Our Revolution." His famous "April Theses," which he wrote on his arrival in Russia under the title of "The Tasks of the Proletariat in the Present Revolution," are also contained in this Little Lenin volume. Together with "Letters on Tactics," in which he answers the counter-arguments of his Bolshevik opponents, whose leader was Kamenev, these writings served as the basis for discussion at the All-Russian Conference of the Bolsheviks which took place in Petrograd (now Leningrad) in May (April, old calendar).

At the National Conference Lenin convinced the Party, and through it the workers, of the correctness of his views. The speeches delivered by him at the conference—on the political situation, the war, the national question, the agrarian question, on the situation within the international socialist parties—are contained in the pamphlet "The April Conference." Events which transpired during the first week in May—the tremendous outpouring of the masses under revolutionary slogans on May Day and the demonstrations of May 3 and 4 protesting the continuation of the war—were already proving Lenin to be right.

The further development of the revolution to the successful uprising of November 7 workerd out just as Lenin had said. Taking Marx and Engels as his teachers, studying in detail all the lessons offered by history, always able to perceive the needs and moods of the masses, Lenin was able to be the leader of the successful proletarian revolution and guide it to the creation of the Soviet State, laying the foundation for Socialism which today covers one-sixth of the earth.

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THE introductions to the pamphlets by Comrade Alexander Trachtenberg help the reader not only to understand the historical setting of these writings of Lenin, but also help him grasp the role played by Lenin as the leader of the Communist Party in making his Party and the workers understand how they were to push the revolution onward and lead it to its successful conclusion. Together with the additional pamphlets covering the period from the April Conference to the November Revolution, which will be reviewed later, the wide distribution and reading of these pamphlets should be an indispensable part of the celebration in this country of the 15th Anniversary of the October Revolution.

"WE'LL FIGHT TOGETHER BROTHER!" By Quirt

# Eugene Victor Debs

## On Sixth Anniversary of His Death Workers Honor the Memory of Militant Leader; "His Best Traditions Belong to the Communist Movement"

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

I.

TODAY is the sixth anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs, the militant and eloquent champion of the American working class. The Socialist Party which has disowned and betrayed the revolutionary heritage of Debs, even as it is now betraying the interests of the workers and poor farmers of this country, is utilizing this anniversary to raise funds for their election campaign.

Norman Thomas heads their national ticket and Morris Hillquit is their leading candidate in New York. Can any revolutionary worker who knew Debs and what he stood for in the labor movement doubt for a moment that these Socialist Party leaders have by their utterances and deeds lost any right to associate their names with that of Debs? What a chasm separates the revolutionary teachings of Debs from the counter-revolutionary practices of the Socialist Party and its leaders who defile his memory by using his name to advance their ends.

"The drive to raise sufficient funds to finance the national socialist campaign, will reach a climax Thursday, October 20, the sixth anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs," so reads the opening paragraph of an article in the S. P. "New Leader." Meetings are to be held in the name of Debs to collect funds to advance the candidacies of such "labor leaders" as Thomas, Waldman, Hillquit and their ilk.

**TWO PARTIES, TWO CANDIDATES.**

Let us take a recent example to characterize the position of the S. P. and its presidential candidate, Norman Thomas. Let us compare his stand with that of William Z. Foster, the standard bearer of the Communist Party and see which of these candidates truly represents the interests of the working class and which of them are carrying on the revolutionary traditions of Debs. Let us compare the attitude parties and the two leaders.

Foster and Thomas are candidates for President of the Communist and Socialist Parties respectively in the present election. Before he was stricken, Foster made an extensive speaking tour through the country. His schedule included a meeting in Los Angeles while he was on the Pacific Coast. When he arrived there, he was arrested, taken to the police station, fingerprinted, beaten up for good measure and forced to leave the city. As Foster remarked to the press, "It isn't every day that the police thugs have a chance to beat up a presidential candidate." The scheduled meeting was broken up, workers who came to greet and hear Foster had their heads smashed and many were arrested.

Norman Thomas, the S. P. presidential candidate also had a meeting arranged for him in Los Angeles. He came there after Foster held his meeting without interference by the police and his speech was blazoned across the country in the capitalist press.

Why this difference in the attitude of the Los Angeles police, every honest and intelligent worker will ask? Why the murderous attack upon Foster and his comrades and the welcome to Thomas and his associates?

The answer is simple. The Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, the real estate board, the taxpayers' association—all the business interests and their hirelings fear Foster and his Party and are bent upon keeping the workers from hearing his revolutionary message. They do not fear Thomas and his party and are glad to give him the opportunity to speak to the workers who may be misled to come to his meetings. The bosses know that Foster will speak of struggle and militant organization while Thomas will warn against struggle and call for class collaboration. Their brethren in San Francisco heard Thomas declare at the Commonwealth Club that the present objective is "to keep class strife from becoming literal class war in a country of 13 million unemployed" and that "it is orderly and peaceful social change in America that I have been so insistently pushing in the socialist program and the socialist organization of America."

**CAPITALIST AGENTS**

Thomas and the Socialist Party he so ably represents are the agents of the capitalist class in the labor movement. They attempt to delude the workers, to lead them away from the path of struggle, the path Gene Debs always taught the workers to follow. Foster and the Communist Party, on the other hand, tell the workers that only through struggle can they better their conditions during the present crisis and achieve their emancipation from the yoke of capitalism. Against the capitalist way out of the crisis—speed-up, stagger plans, wage cuts and class collaboration—which Thomas, Hillquit and the Socialist Party preacher and advocate. Foster, Ford and the Communist Party urge the revolutionary way out of the crisis—a militant struggle against the offensive of the bosses and a relentless campaign of exposure of their agents among the workers. Against such agents of the capitalist class Debs constantly warned the workers and never missed an opportunity of exposing their treacherous role.

NORMAN THOMAS has clothed himself in the mantle of Debs to cover up his social-fascist deeds. The Socialist Party parades the Debs tradition in its attempt to further mislead the workers. But while wearing this mask, the Socialist Party does not dare to publish the revolutionary utterances of Debs nor does it dare tell the workers what Debs really stood for during the forty years in which he battled in the front lines of the class struggle in the United States. The Socialist Party is only too well aware that to present a true picture of Debs would be to expose itself in its true colors before the American workers.

In forthcoming issues of the Daily Worker will be published Debs' views on such important matters as trade unionism, imperialist war, and the Russian revolution, as well as his reactions to the leadership of the Socialist Party which, since his death, has travelled still further along the road of openly betraying the American working class.

EUGENE V. DEBS

At the age of 65. Photo taken while he was a prisoner in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., on

# "VOTE FOR CONEY OF ARKANSAS"

A SKETCH OF STRUGGLES OF POOR FARMERS

By MOE BRAGIN.

(Continued from Yesterday)

CONEY speaks: "It must a been no more than sixteen bushels. Some of the flour distributed to the croppers, by Grab, was charged up against them by the planters and merchants. Yes, of all the greens a family didn't get no more than two cabbages and six carrots. Then they was having a tough time in Oklahoma. They heard of the doings here. Tarr, a barber, talked to the poor. They marched into Henrietta. Some days after their march, the Red Cross came into the yard here with their truck. They didn't have to ask. We had potatoes and cans of fruit, paid out of their own money. The woman wrapped them up pretty and we wrote a letter asking the folks out there to write back. I went down to town, thinking I could get on a truck and go to Henrietta. They wouldn't have me. There was the Mayor strutting around. On the floor the stuff scattered and the letter torn. I got so mad the Mayor walked off to arrest me. I cussed that lickall and Dicklick till the whole town heard. All th stuff they sent to Henrietta was mostly given by poor sharecroppers and renters. But the merchants and town got all the glory. The people of Henrietta opened the town to the fakers. Give them the theatre free and the best rooms in the hotel. Give them a five-gallon keg of whiskey. Next day they got another keg of whiskey which they lugged back to England and must a sold."

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CONEY spits into the yellowish weeds. He comes to the most important part of his story, about the food raid in England, Ark. "It was back in January 1931. Red Cross relief stopped. Men and women went down again and again and was turned away with bellies empty." He was doing a little trucking then and cropping. He stops on the road one day. An anxious crowd. Men not knowing what to do. One of the women crying, "Are you men going to squat still and see us starving?" says Coney, "That was like dynamite exploded in my head. One thing I can't see and I'm no warhorse, I can't see women and children trampled in the road. It makes the tears come to my eyes and the blood to my face. I says to the men, 'Are you game to go down to England and do what you have to? You got to make up your minds what you're after. Once you got your minds made up, no turning back, and spill the last drop of blood if you got to! Twenty-seven got on the truck. Two of them negroes. We didn't have no guns, no pitchforks. The woman went with us. And if anyone dares call her a liar, I'll kill him."

**THE STORY OF THE RAID**

His wife nods her head.

"I don't believe I had a jacknife on me. There was one rifle. It was broke. We was bringing to town to mend it. The chief of police hails us in the street. We tell him what we're after. He beats it for the Mayor. We walk into the bank. The lawyer tells us there's no money for relief. 'We come here for something, by God, we're not turning back till we get it'. He looks over our twenty-seven. He laughs, 'Oh, they can take care of you'. 'Sure, they'll take care of us.' They tried to get the homeguard to gun us. The homeguord said, 'Give them something to eat, I been hungered too.'

* * *

BY that time there was hundreds of poor croppers and one-horse tenents joined us. They called the militia. The militia got halfway to Lonoak and never went no further. The Mayor run round and the chief of police. They was scared out of their wits. Duncan one of the richest merchants fainted dead away. All of England town was rushing round like rats flooded out. We loaded the truck with more than she could carry. We got what we was after."

Coney puts his big hands like guards on hig knees. He leans forward and spits. It is almost midnight. He limps off the porch to help lift the Ford out of the ditch. We say goodbye, sorry we cannot stay over.

**PARTY WORK IN ARKANSAS**

On the road Harry Minium talks of the problems of Party work in Arkansas. How thousands of natives here and the rest of us Americans have been educated into beicans have been educated into being dumb. He wonders whether he'll ever get a job again as switchman, remembering how he bossed a crew, running nights with a lantern, bleeding the air off a car, kicking it back, and the roundhouse. Well, work in the Party is taking up all his time now. Hell, he wishes there were more men like Coney.

In Little Rock we sit in the Dutch Mill opposite the State Capitol and talk to Gus Zini over his excellent barbecue. Zini, the Party's candidate for Mayor in the last elections. He says of Coney, "He's good gold, ain't he?"

In Southern Texas among the rice farmers, in New Orleans also we hear of Coney. The boys at the Marine Workers' quarters in Gravier Street tell us of the Creole farmers arming, waiting for Coney to come down to lead them. In the Imperial Valley of Louisiana and up among the Oregon redwoods, on the Mesaba Range and in Bagley, Minnesota they all know Coney.

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IN New York a letter written by Coney:

"Dear Friend: Will try to drop you a few lines to let you know I received your letters. Like them fine, but the only way I see out of this crash is to organise both Black and White Labor and Farmers and go to the poll and vote the old Parties down. The Caplists have got us all under thair thumb. Now Good People, I would be very glad if every Body felt just Like I do about the condishen of the whole world. They would not hesatate about voten the working class in ofis. **As Long as we let the Capitalists Rule and make our Laws and Hold our ofises Just that long we will Be in Poverty.** All of you good Citizens stop and ask yourself if you are treaten your Fellow Citizens Right and Your Dear wife and Children Right to Support a Party that has Promest all thses good things in Life and you have never got to them yet. As soon as they get the ofis tiley soon forget the Salt of the world and try to make a few more million for thair one class and let Laber and Farmers go to Hell.

"Just like the few landlords here at my home town, **they say Keep a dog poor for a poor Hound will run. a Rabbit longer than a Fat one will.** 'If you let these renters and sharecroppers and day Laber get ahead, they won't work.' The cotton farmer in this section of the Country has about Half a crop of 1931, and the landlords are agoin to fix the price of picking at 25cts. a hundred, and the farmers can't live at that. Winter is coming, and no clothes; and the Rains in July Ruined thair food crop. Water got all over it, and when the water left it, it died. And for meat you could Kill every Hog in Lonoak County the first of November and it woulden last the county till Christmas if it were distributed all thru the county. But for my own self I have 4 Hogs to kill for my meat and they wont average 1 cow to every 10 famleys all over the county. The question comes up down Here between the white Laber and Small Farmer and Sharecropper and the Negro. Some white Labers says if it was not for the Negro in the Black Belt of this destrick they could get a fair deal. But here is my vews about that and I am one of you one-horse Tenents myself. Here goes: I have talked Lots to the Negro and Here is what he says: We are afraid of the Boss. We Negroes aint got any protexion. If we don't do what we are told they will beat us or maybe kill us. They can curse us and nock us round and we hafto do what the Boss say. We ain't got no voice in any thing. We help feed the world and cloth the world and Fought for our country in the World War and Pay Taxes and cant vote or Have any voice in any thing.

**"THE WAY I SEE THIS THING"**

"The way I see this think now is **for Laber one and all, Black and white, to organize and all pull together and vote together and do away with the old parties and build our own parties and put this labor party in ofis** at a Resonible salary and do away with all unessary ofisers we dont need and our taxes wont be so Hard to Pay. Thair are 8 thousand acres of land in Lonoak County that the taxes aint been paid in 2 years. And I don't no what they will do about thair taxes in 1932, for the Short Crop and the Short price they can't more than pay thair furnish. **I know men Right Here that work for what they eat and a place to Sleep.** People a tramping the road from one side of the world to the other looking for work and can't find it. **Well, I am a candidate for Governor of this State on the Commonist Party.** They nomenated me at Little Rock on 17 of July. I tried to beg off but I couldent. I told them that they Had made a mistake in chusen thair man. But they said I was the one man they wanted for I had showed the People of this State where I stood. I told them I was not qualifide for the ofis. But some one has got to Break the ice so I guess it just as soon be me as any one. Now, if you Comrades feel me worthy, vote for Comrade H. C. Coney in November at the General Elexion. I promise to do all I can for the Laber and Farmer Both white and Black, as I am a farmer myself and no what it means.

**Comrade H. C. Coney."**

(THE END.)

## Regarding Interview With Scottsboro Boys

Editor, Daily Worker,
Dear Comrade:

Regarding the interview, "A Visit to the Scottsboro Boys in Kilby Prison," which appeared in the Daily Worker on Oct. 15th. The article was a result of an interview sent out by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Because I was given no opportuntiy to see the interview in the form in which it was sent out, a number of observations were wrongly ascribed to me.

The appearance of the boys in no wise surprised me. No one can read the courageous stand these boys have taken in the prison, their ready refusal to be taken in by such wily smooth-spoken tools of the southern landlords as Walter White and Pickens, the leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. without having a keen appreciation of their native intelligence.

With reference to the meeting with the Klu Klux Klan member in Atlanta, this boy is now a member of the Communist Party and one of its most capable workers. Accustomed all his life to use the term "Nigger," he is making every effort to avoid the use of that term and only occassionally lapses back to it, although its use had been a part of his former life.

Comradely yours,
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
Nat. Sec., Nat. Com.

# "Negroes Treated Like Everyone Else"—

"NO NEED FOR SPECIAL DEMANDS," SAYS S. P.—BUT READ THIS

**Census Bureau published analysis shows that 12,648,762 families, or 40.3% of nearly 30,000,000 families in United States, had radio sets in 1930. Native whites led with 44.4%; foreign-born whites followed with 40.0%; NEGROES LAST WITH 4.8%. Half of urban families had radios; 21% of**